

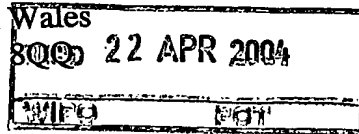


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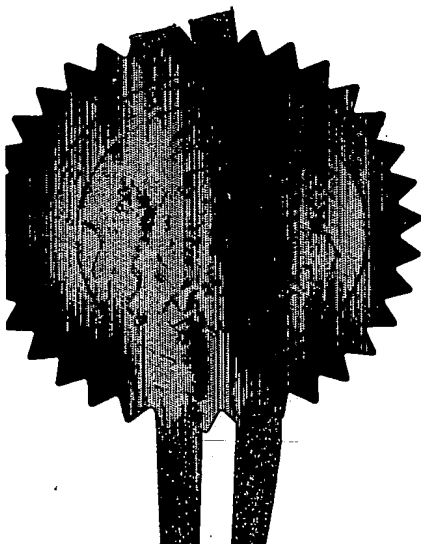
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Signed *Andrew Gersy*
Dated 13 April 2004

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Avecia Limited
Hexagon House
Blackley
Manchester, M9 8ZS
United Kingdom

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

07764137001 ✓

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

GB

4. Title of the invention

Compounds, Compositions and Processes

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

MORPETH, Fraser ~~Forest~~ Forest

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

Avecia Limited
Hexagon House
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Manchester, M9 8ZS
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Claim(s)

02

Abstract

01

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COMPOUNDS, COMPOSITIONS AND PROCESSES

This invention relates to metal chelates, to compositions containing these metal chelates, to inks, to printing processes, to printed substrates and to ink-jet printer cartridges.

Ink-jet printing is a non-impact printing technique in which droplets of ink are ejected through a fine nozzle onto a substrate without bringing the nozzle into contact with the substrate.

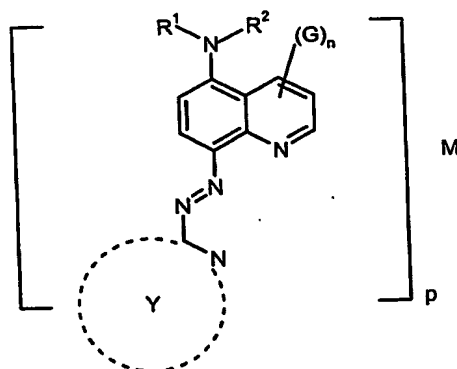
There are many demanding performance requirements for dyes and inks used in ink-jet printing. For example they desirably provide sharp, non-feathered images having good water light and ozone fastness and optical density. The inks are often required to dry quickly when applied to a substrate to prevent smudging, but they should not form a crust over the tip of an ink-jet nozzle because this will stop the printer from working. The inks should also be stable to storage over time without decomposing or forming a precipitate that could block the fine nozzle.

Colour ink-jet printers typically use four inks of differing hues: magenta, yellow, cyan, and black. Colours other than these may be obtained using differing combinations of these inks. Thus, for optimum print quality, the colourants used must be able to form an ink with a specific precise hue. This can be achieved by mixing colourants but is advantageously achieved by used a single colourant with the exact hue required.

Furthermore, the resultant images desirably do not fade rapidly on exposure to light or common oxidising gases such as ozone.

This invention relates to new magenta colorants able to be used in inks and meet the demanding technical requirements of ink-jet printing.

According to the present invention there is provided a metal chelate of Formula (1) or salt thereof:



Formula (1)

wherein:

R¹ and R² are each independently H or an organic group;

M is a metal;

p is 1 to 4;

Y is an optionally substituted heterocyclic ring with a nitrogen ortho to the azo bridge;

G is an optional substituent; and

n is 0 to 5.

M may be any metal suitable for use in an ink-jet printing process. The major factor in the suitability of a metal for an ink-jet printing process is the tendency of some metals to form precipitates on long term storage and block the nozzles in an ink-jet printing head.

M is preferably a transition metal. More preferably M is selected from nickel, cobalt, copper, zinc and chromium. It is especially preferred that M is nickel, particularly Ni^{2+} .

Preferably p is 2.

When p is greater than 1 the metal ligands in the metal chelate of Formula (1) may be the same or different but preferably they are the same.

The metal chelate of Formula (1) may also comprise 1 or more additional ligands. These ligands may be coloured or colourless and when there is more than 1 they may be the same or different.

R^1 and R^2 are preferably independently H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted aryl or an optionally substituted heterocycle. More preferably R^1 and R^2 are independently H, optionally substituted alkyl (especially C_{1-4} -alkyl), optionally substituted aryl (especially phenyl) or a combination thereof.

When R^1 and R^2 are optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl then R^1 and R^2 may each independently be a linear, branched or cyclic radical.

In a preferred embodiment one of R^1 and R^2 is H and the other is optionally substituted phenyl or optionally substituted C_{1-4} -alkyl.

In another preferred embodiment R^1 and R^2 are both optionally substituted C_{1-4} -alkyl more preferably R^1 and R^2 are both methyl.

Optional substituents for R^1 and R^2 are preferably selected from: optionally substituted alkyl (preferably C_{1-4} -alkyl), optionally substituted alkoxy (preferably C_{1-4} -alkoxy), optionally substituted aryl (preferably phenyl), optionally substituted aryloxy (preferably phenoxy), polyalkylene oxide (preferably polyethylene oxide or polypropylene oxide), carboxy, phosphato, sulpho, nitro, cyano, halo, ureido, $-\text{SO}_2\text{F}$, hydroxy, ester, $-\text{NR}^4\text{R}^5$, $-\text{COR}^4$, $-\text{CONR}^4\text{R}^5$, $-\text{NHCOR}^4$, carboxyester, sulphone, and $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^4\text{R}^5$ wherein R^4 and R^5 are each independently H or optionally substituted alkyl (especially C_{1-4} -alkyl) or, in the case of $-\text{CONR}^4\text{R}^5$ and $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^4\text{R}^5$, R^4 and R^5 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent an aliphatic or aromatic ring system; or a combination thereof.

When one of R^1 and R^2 is optionally substituted phenyl then preferably the optional substituent is selected from: carboxy, phosphato, sulpho, nitro or cyano, especially carboxy.

The heterocyclic ring Y may contain further hetero atoms in addition to the nitrogen which is ortho to the azo bridge.

Preferably Y is a 5 or 6 membered ring.

Examples of preferred ring systems include triazole, pyridine, thiazole, thiadiazole, imidazole, pyrazole, pyrrole, pyrrolidine, pyrroline, pyrimidine, pyridazine, imidazolidine, imidazoline, pyrazolidine, pyrazoline, piperidine, piperazine, thiazolidine, morpholino, triazine, oxazole.

5 Particularly preferred ring systems include triazole, pyridine, pyrazole and thiadiazole (especially 1,3,4 thiadiazole).

Optional substituents on Y are independently selected from those described and preferred for R¹ and R².

10 In a preferred embodiment at least one of R¹, R², Y or G bears at least one carboxy group.

The metal chelates of Formula (1) may be either neutral or bear a charge. If the metal chelate is charged it is preferably in the form of a salt.

15 The metal chelates of Formula (1) may exist in tautomeric forms other than those shown in this specification. These tautomers are included within the scope of the present invention.

The metal chelates of Formula (1) may be prepared using conventional techniques. For example a suitable method comprises adding together a solution of a metal salt to a solution of the ligand of Formula (1).

20 The metal ligands comprised in Formula (1) may be prepared, for example, by condensing 5-amino quinoline with R¹ and R² followed by the reaction with the diazonium salt of an amino analogue of the desired heterocycle ring Y.

25 The diazotisation is preferably performed at a temperature below 6°C, more preferably at a temperature in the range -10°C to 5°C. Preferably the diazotisation is performed in water, preferably at a pH below 7. Dilute mineral acid, e.g. HCl or H₂SO₄, are often used to achieve the desired acidic conditions.

30 The metal chelates according to the first aspect of the invention have attractive, strong magenta shades and are valuable colourants for use in ink-jet printing. They benefit from a good balance of solubility, storage stability and fastness to water and light. In particular they have an excellent hue for colour ink-jet printing and when printed display good light and ozone fastness.

According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a composition comprising a metal chelate of Formula (1) as described in the first aspect of the invention and a liquid medium.

Preferred compositions comprise:

35 (a) from 0.01 to 30 parts of a metal chelate according to the first aspect of the invention; and

(b) from 70 to 99.99 parts of a liquid medium;

wherein all parts are by weight and the number of parts of (a)+(b)=100.

The number of parts of component (a) is preferably from 0.1 to 20, more preferably from 0.5 to 15, and especially from 1 to 5 parts. The number of parts of component (b) is preferably from 99.9 to 80, more preferably from 99.5 to 85, especially from 99 to 95 parts.

5 Preferably component (a) is completely dissolved in component (b). Preferably component (a) has a solubility in component (b) at 20°C of at least 10%. This allows the preparation of liquid dye concentrates that may be used to prepare more dilute inks and reduces the chance of the dye precipitating if evaporation of the liquid medium occurs during storage.

10 Preferred liquid media include water, a mixture of water and organic solvent and organic solvent free from water.

When the medium comprises a mixture of water and organic solvent, the weight ratio of water to organic solvent is preferably from 99:1 to 1:99, more preferably from 99:1 to 50:50 and especially from 95:5 to 80:20.

15 It is preferred that the organic solvent present in the mixture of water and organic solvent is a water-miscible organic solvent or a mixture of such solvents. Preferred water-miscible organic solvents include C₁₋₆-alkanols, preferably methanol, ethanol, n-propanol, isopropanol, n-butanol, sec-butanol, tert-butanol, n-pentanol, cyclopentanol and cyclohexanol; linear amides, preferably dimethylformamide or dimethylacetamide; ketones and ketone-alcohols, preferably acetone, methyl ether ketone, cyclohexanone and diacetone alcohol; water-miscible ethers, preferably tetrahydrofuran and dioxane; diols, preferably diols having from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, for example pentane-1,5-diol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, pentylene glycol, hexylene glycol and thiodiglycol and oligo- and poly-alkyleneglycols, preferably diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol and polypropylene glycol; triols, preferably glycerol and 25 1,2,6-hexanetriol; mono-C₁₋₄-alkyl ethers of diols, preferably mono-C₁₋₄-alkyl ethers of diols having 2 to 12 carbon atoms, especially 2-methoxyethanol, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-ethanol, 2-[2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy]ethanol, 2-[2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-ethoxy]-ethanol and ethyleneglycol monoallylether; cyclic amides, preferably 2-pyrrolidone, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, N-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone, caprolactam and 1,3-dimethylimidazolidone; 30 cyclic esters, preferably caprolactone; sulphoxides, preferably dimethyl sulphoxide and sulpholane. Preferably the liquid medium comprises water and 2 or more, especially from 2 to 8, water-miscible organic solvents.

Especially preferred water-miscible organic solvents are cyclic amides, especially 2-pyrrolidone, N-methyl-pyrrolidone and N-ethyl-pyrrolidone; diols, especially 1,5-pentane diol, 35 ethyleneglycol, thiodiglycol, diethyleneglycol and triethyleneglycol; and mono- C₁₋₄-alkyl and C₁₋₄-alkyl ethers of diols, more preferably mono- C₁₋₄-alkyl ethers of diols having 2 to 12 carbon atoms, especially 2-methoxy-2-ethoxy-2-ethoxyethanol.

40 Examples of further suitable liquid media comprising a mixture of water and one or more organic solvents are described in US 4,963,189, US 4,703,113, US 4,626,284 and EP 4,251,50A.

When the liquid medium comprises an organic solvent free from water; (i.e. less than 1% water by weight) the solvent preferably has a boiling point of from 30° to 200°C, more preferably of from 40° to 150°C, especially from 50 to 125°C. The organic solvent may be water-immiscible, water-miscible or a mixture of such solvents. Preferred water-miscible organic solvents are any of the hereinbefore-described water-miscible organic solvents and mixtures thereof. Preferred water-immiscible solvents include, for example, aliphatic hydrocarbons; esters, preferably ethyl acetate; chlorinated hydrocarbons, preferably CH₂Cl₂; and ethers, preferably diethyl ether; and mixtures thereof.

When the liquid medium comprises a water-immiscible organic solvent, preferably a polar solvent is included because this enhances solubility of the compound in the liquid medium. Examples of polar solvents include C₁₋₄-alcohols.

In view of the foregoing preferences it is especially preferred that where the liquid medium is an organic solvent free from water it comprises a ketone (especially methyl ethyl ketone) &/or an alcohol (especially a C₁₋₄-alkanol, more especially ethanol or propanol).

The organic solvent free from water may be a single organic solvent or a mixture of two or more organic solvents. It is preferred that when the medium is an organic solvent free from water it is a mixture of 2 to 5 different organic solvents. This allows a medium to be selected that gives good control over the drying characteristics and storage stability of the ink.

Liquid media comprising an organic solvent free from water are particularly useful where fast drying times are required and particularly when printing onto hydrophobic and non-absorbent substrates, for example plastics, metal and glass.

The liquid media may also contain additional components conventionally used in ink-jet printing inks, for example viscosity and surface tension modifiers, corrosion inhibitors, biocides, kogation reducing additives and surfactants which may be ionic or non-ionic.

Although not usually necessary, further colorants may be added to the ink to modify the shade and performance properties. Examples of such colorants include C.I.Direct Yellow 86, 132, 142 and 173; C.I.Direct Blue 199, and 307; C.I.Food Black 2; C.I.Direct Black 168 and 195; C.I.Acid Yellow 23; and any of the dyes used in ink-jet printers sold by Seiko Epson Corporation, Hewlett Packard Company, Canon Inc. & Lexmark International. Addition of such further dyes can increase overall solubility leading to less kogation (nozzle blockage) for the resultant ink.

It is preferred that the composition according to the second aspect of the invention is an ink suitable for use in an ink-jet printer.

Preferably the composition is an ink-jet printing ink or a liquid dye concentrate. Concentrates are useful as a means for transporting colorant and so minimising costs associated with drying the dye and transporting excess liquid.

Thus, compositions according to the second aspect of the invention are preferably prepared using high purity ingredients and/or by purifying the composition after it has been prepared. Suitable purification techniques are well known, e.g. ultrafiltration, reverse

osmosis, ion exchange and combinations thereof (either before or after they are incorporated in a composition according to the present invention). This purification results in the removal of substantially all of the inorganic salts and by-products resulting from its synthesis. Such purification assists in the preparation of a low viscosity aqueous solution suitable for use in an ink-jet printer.

Preferably the composition has a viscosity of less than 20 cP, more preferably less than 10 cP, especially less than 5 cP, at 25°C. These low viscosity inks are particularly well suited for application to substrates by means of ink-jet printers.

Preferably the composition contains less than 500ppm, more preferably less than 250ppm, especially less than 100ppm, more especially less than 10ppm in total of divalent and trivalent metal ions (other than any divalent and trivalent metal ions bound to a component of the composition).

Preferably the composition has been filtered through a filter having a mean pore size below 10 μ m, more preferably below 3 μ m, especially below 2 μ m, more especially below 1 μ m. This filtration removes particulate matter that could otherwise block the fine nozzles found in many ink-jet printers.

Preferably the composition contains less than 500ppm, more preferably less than 250ppm, especially less than 100ppm, more especially less than 10ppm in total of halide ions.

A third aspect of the invention provides a process for forming an image on a substrate comprising applying an ink according to the second aspect of the invention thereto by means of an ink-jet printer.

The ink-jet printer preferably applies the ink to the substrate in the form of droplets that are ejected through a small orifice onto the substrate. Preferred ink-jet printers are piezoelectric ink-jet printers and thermal ink-jet printers. In thermal ink-jet printers, programmed pulses of heat are applied to the ink in a reservoir by means of a resistor adjacent to the orifice, thereby causing the ink to be ejected from the orifice in the form of small droplets directed towards the substrate during relative movement between the substrate and the orifice. In piezoelectric ink-jet printers the oscillation of a small crystal causes ejection of the ink from the orifice. Alternately the ink can be ejected by an electromechanical actuator connected to a moveable paddle or plunger, for example as described in International Patent Application 00/48938 and International Patent Application 00/55089.

The substrate is preferably paper, plastic, a textile, metal or glass, more preferably paper, an overhead projector slide or a textile material, especially paper.

Preferred papers are plain or treated papers which may have an acid, alkaline or neutral character.

A fourth aspect of the present invention provides a material, preferably paper, plastic, a textile, metal or glass, more preferably paper, an overhead projector slide or a textile material, especially paper more especially plain, coated or treated papers printed with

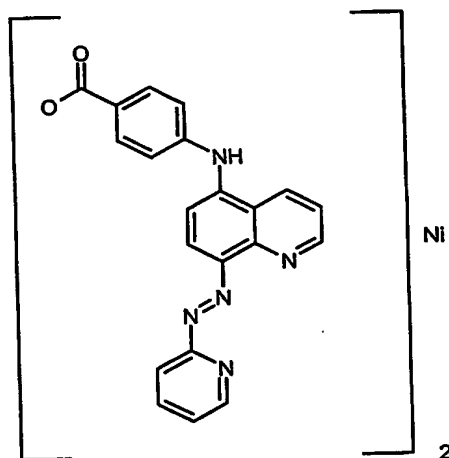
a composition as described in the second aspect of the invention, a metal chelate as described in the first aspect of the invention or by means of a process as described in the third aspect of the invention.

A fifth aspect of the present invention provides an ink-jet printer cartridge comprising a chamber and an ink wherein the ink is in the chamber and the ink is as defined in the second aspect of the present invention.

The invention is further illustrated by the following Examples in which all parts and percentages are by weight unless otherwise stated.

Example 1

Preparation of an ink containing Compound (1):



Compound (1)

Stage (a): Preparation of 4-(quinolin-5-ylamino)-benzoic acid methyl ester

5-Aminoquinoline (14.4g, 0.10mol), methyl 4-bromobenzoate (21.6g, 0.10mol), Cs_2CO_3 (45.6g, 0.14mol), *rac*-2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (0.96g, 1.5mmol) and tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (0) (0.44g, 0.5mmol) were mixed in toluene (15ml) and stirred at 100°C for 170h. At the end of this time the reaction mixture was screened and the filtrates were evaporated under reduced pressure. The resultant residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with a (1:1) mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate. The elute was collected and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield the product (contaminated with a small amount of 5-aminoquinoline) which was used in the next stage without further purification.

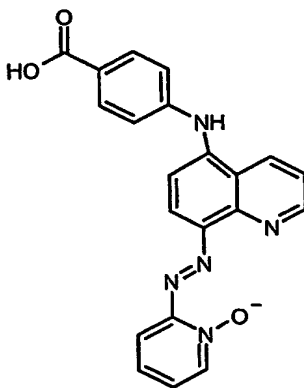
Stage (b): Preparation of 4-(quinolin-5-ylamino)-benzoic acid

A solution of sodium hydroxide (7g, 0.18mol) in water (100ml) was added to a solution of the product from stage (a) in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran (100ml) and

methanol (350ml). The reaction mixture was stirred at 50°C for 3h before the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resultant residue was purified by dissolving in water (1000ml) adjusted to pH10 with 2M NaOH and precipitating the crude product by acidification to pH3 with 2N HCl. The precipitate so formed was collected by filtration and washed with water (250ml). This purification procedure was repeated a further two times before the product was dried to give 12.3 g of an orange powder.

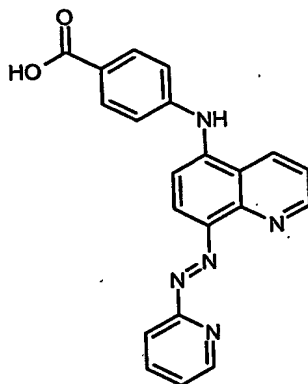
Stage (c):

Preparation of:



A solution of sodium nitrite (1.52g, 0.02mol) in water (20ml) was added dropwise to a solution of 2-aminopyridine N-oxide (2.36g, 0.02mol) in a mixture of water (20ml) and concentrated HCl (10ml) at 0-5°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1h at 0-5°C and then excess nitrous acid was destroyed by the addition of a small amount of sulfamic acid. A solution of the product from stage (b) (2.64g, 0.02mol) in a mixture of water (50ml) and N-methylpyrrolidone (50ml) was adjusted to pH 9 to 10 with 2M NaOH. This solution was then added slowly to the above diazonium solution at 0-5°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18h and then was added to water (200ml) resulting in the formation of a precipitate which was collected by filtration and dried to give 3.5g of a brown solid.

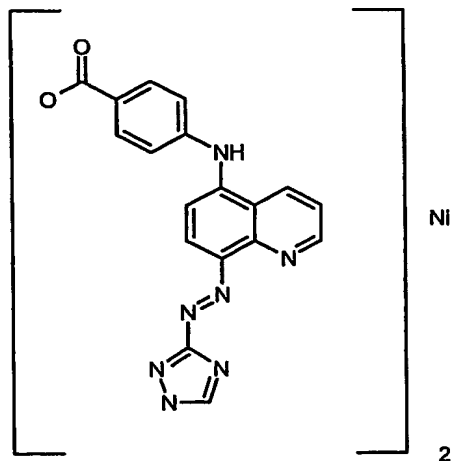
Stage (d):
Preparation of:



Dimethylsulfate (5ml, 0.05mol) was added to a suspension of the product from stage (c) (4.5g, 0.01mol) in N-methylpyrrolidone (25ml). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2h and then added to diethyl ether (300ml) and the resultant precipitate collected by filtration. The filtrate was stirred in acetone (300ml) collected by filtration and dried. A suspension of this solid in a mixture of concentrated ammonia solution (20ml) and ethanol (250ml) was stirred at reflux for 2h. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure. The resultant residue was dissolved in water (300ml) and the product was precipitated by the addition of concentrated HCl to pH 6. The precipitate was collected by filtration and dried to give 0.43g of a brown solid.

Stage (e)
Preparation of an ink containing the title product:

Nickel acetate tetrahydrate (0.04g, 0.14mmol) was added to a solution of the product from stage (d) (0.10g, 0.27mmol) in a mixture of 2-pyrrolidone (0.5g), thiodiglycol (0.5g), Surfynol™ 475 (0.1g) and water (8.55g). The pH of the ink was adjusted to pH8 with 1N NaOH. This reaction mixture was stirred for 2h at room temperature to give a solution of the metal complex dye in an ink.

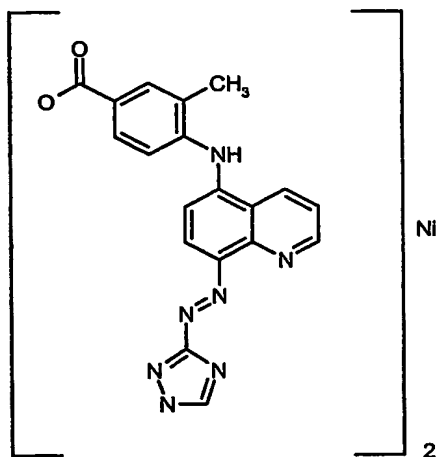
Example 2Preparation of an ink containing Compound (2):

Compound (2)

5

The ink containing compound (2) was prepared using an analogous process to that described in Example (1) except that in stage (c) 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole was used in place of 2-aminopyridine N-oxide. Stage (d) was not performed.

10

Example 3Preparation of an ink containing Compound (3):

Compound (3)

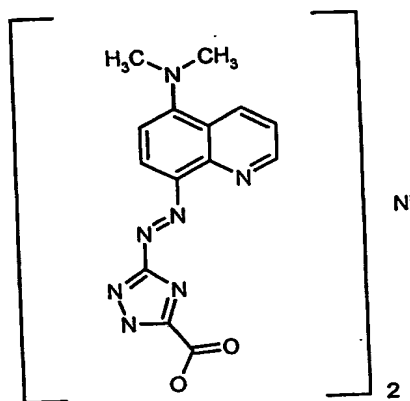
15

An ink containing compound (3) was prepared using an analogous process to that described in Example (1) except that in stage (a) methyl 2-methyl-4-bromobenzoate was

used in place of methyl 4-bromobenzoate and in stage (c) 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole was used in place of 2-aminopyridine N-oxide. Stage (d) was not performed.

Example 4

5 Preparation of Compound (4):



Compound (4)

Stage (a):

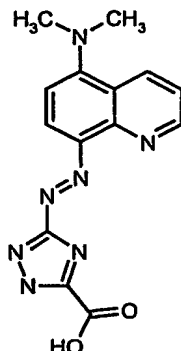
Preparation of dimethyl-quinolin-5-yl-amine

10 A mixture of 5-aminoquinoline (5g, 0.03mol), orthophosphoric acid (100ml) and methanol (5ml) was heated slowly to 150°C. The mixture was stirred at 150°C for 24h, adding additional methanol (1ml) every hour. At the end of this time the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to 20°C and then added to ice/water (1500ml) and the pH adjusted to 7

15 by the addition of 48% sodium hydroxide solution. The product was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 100ml) and the combined extracts were washed with water (250ml) and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by distillation to give 2.5g of a yellow liquid.

Stage (b):

Preparation of:

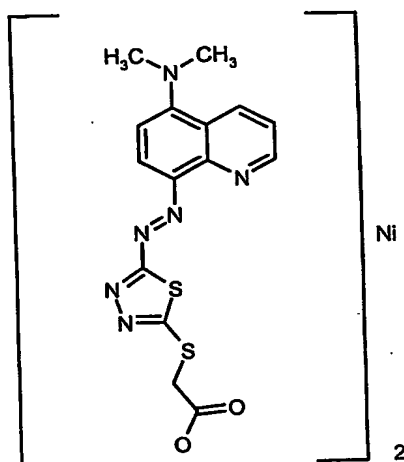


5 The above compound was prepared using an analogous process to that described in Example (1) stage (c) except that the product from Example (4) stage (a) was used in place of 4-(quinolin-5-ylamino)-benzoic acid and 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole-5-carboxylic acid was used in place of 2-aminopyridine N-oxide.

10 Stage (c)

Preparation of the title compound:

15 A solution of nickel acetate tetrahydrate (0.2g, 0.8mmol) in water (2ml) was added to a suspension of the product from stage (b) (0.5g, 1.6mmol) in NN-dimethylformamide (5ml). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1h at 75°C. At the end of this time the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was stirred in acetonitrile (5ml) at reflux for 10min. The suspension was cooled in ice/water, the product was collected by filtration, washed with a mixture of acetonitrile (2.5ml) and water (5ml) and dried to give 0.5g of a black solid (λ_{max} (in water) = 550).

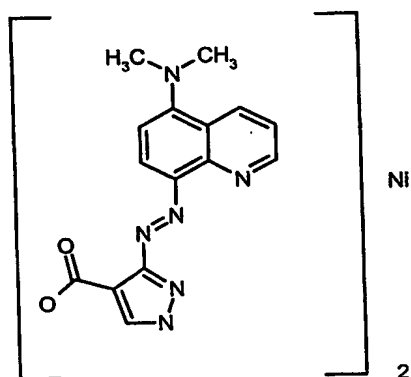
Example 5Preparation of Compound (5):

Compound (5)

5

Compound (5) was prepared using an analogous process to that described in Example (4) except that in stage (b) (5-amino-[1,3,4]thiadiazol-2-ylsulfanyl)-acetic acid was used in place of 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole-5-carboxylic acid. The product had a λ_{max} in water of 538nm.

10

Example 6Preparation of Compound (6):

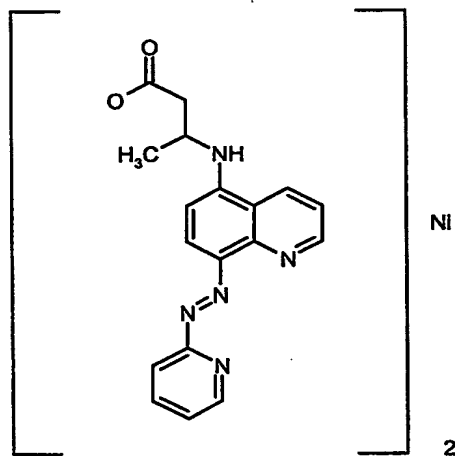
Compound (6)

15

Compound (6) was prepared using an analogous process to that described in Example (4) except that in stage (b) 3-amino-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxylic acid was used in place of 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole-5-carboxylic acid.

5 Example 7

Preparation of Compound (7):

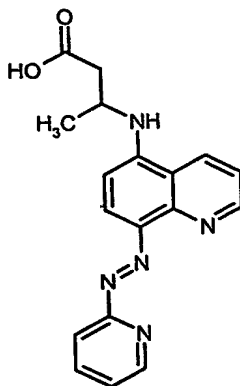


Compound (7)

Stage (a):

10 Preparation of 3-(quinolin-5-ylamino)-butyric acid

A mixture of 5-aminoquinoline (9.9g, 0.069mol) and crotonic acid (8.9g, 0.103mol) in toluene (35ml) was stirred at reflux for 48h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to ambient, added to water (500ml) and the pH adjusted to 9 to 10 by the addition of 2N sodium hydroxide. The reaction mixture was screened and the filtrate extracted with diethyl ether (3x100ml). The pH of the aqueous layer was first adjusted to pH 2 with concentrated HCl and then to pH 7 with calcium hydroxide. The precipitate which formed was collected by filtration, washed first with water (200ml) and then with acetone (200ml) before being dried to give 8.1g of a cream solid.

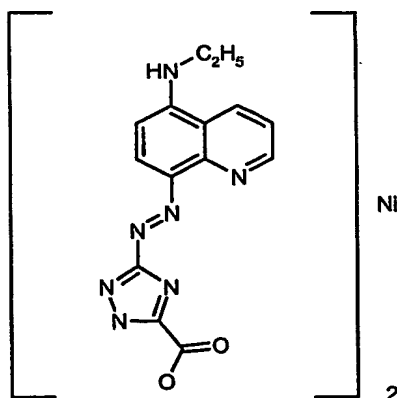
Stage (b)Preparation of:

- 5 The above compound was prepared using an analogous process to that described in Example (1) stages (b) and (c) except that in stage (c) 3-(quinolin-5-ylamino)-butyric acid (the product from Example (7) stage (a)) was used in place of 4-(quinolin-5-ylamino)-benzoic acid.

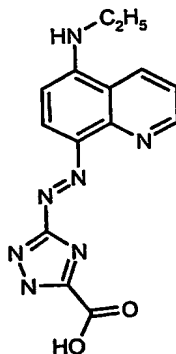
10 Stage (c)

Preparation of the title compound:

- A solution of nickel acetate tetrahydrate (0.33g, 1.3mmol) in water (5ml) was added to a suspension of the product from stage (b) (0.88g, 2.6mmol) in NN-dimethylformamide (20ml). This mixture was stirred for 1h at 40 to 50°C and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resultant residue was dissolved in water (200ml) and adjusted to pH7 with 2N NaOH. This solution subjected to membrane filtration with a filter having a 3500 molecular weight cut off and then evaporated to give 0.61g of the product as a dark green powder.
- 15

Example 8Preparation of an ink containing Compound (8):Compound (8)5 Stage (a):Preparation of ethylquinolin-5-yl-amine

A mixture of 5-aminoquinoline (7.2g, 0.05mol), acetaldehyde (2.6g, 0.06mol) and 4-thiocresol (6.8g, 0.055mol) in ethanol (100ml) was stirred at reflux for 4h. The reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue dissolved in ethanol (100ml). Sodium borohydride (10g) was then added to the reaction mixture in portions maintaining the temperature below 5°C. This reaction mixture was stirred at reflux for 2h and cooled to room temperature. Water (40ml) was then added and the mixture was stirred for a further 25 min at reflux. The pH of the mixture was then adjusted to pH8 with 2N NaOH and the product was extracted with dichloromethane (4x100ml). The dichloromethane extracts were combined and washed with water (250ml) before being dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with ethyl acetate in hexane. The solvent in the eluent was evaporated to give 5.4g of a yellow solid which was used without further purification.

Stage (b):Preparation of:

The above compound was prepared using an analogous process to that described in Example (1) stage (c) except that the product from Example (8) stage (a) was used in place of 4-(quinolin-5-ylamino)-benzoic acid and 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole-5-carboxylic acid was used in place of 2-aminopyridine N-oxide.

Stage (c)Preparation of an ink containing Compound (8):

Nickel acetate tetrahydrate (0.04g, 0.14mmol) was added to a solution of the product from stage (d) (0.10g, 0.32mmol) in a mixture of in 2-pyrrolidone (0.5g), thiodiglycol (0.5g), Surfynol™ 475 (0.1g) and water (8.55g). The pH of the ink was adjusted to pH8 with 1N NaOH. This reaction mixture was stirred for 2h at room temperature to give a solution of the metal complex dye in an ink.

Example 9Preparation of Inks 4, 5, 6 and 7

Inks 4, 5, 6 and 7 were prepared by dissolving the corresponding compounds of Examples 4 to 7 (3.5%) in a liquid medium consisting of 2-pyrrolidone /thiodiglycol /Surfynol™ 465 in a weight ratio of 5:5:1.

Example 10Ink-jet Printing

Inks 4, 5 and 7 were ink-jet printed onto SEC Premium Photo paper using a Hewlett Packard DeskJet 550C™. The Chroma of the prints were measured using a Xrite 983™ Spectrodensitometer with 0°/45° measuring geometry with a spectral range of 400-700nm at 20nm spectral intervals, using illuminant C with a 2° (CIE 1931) observer angle and a

density operation of status T. No less than 2 measurements were taken diagonally across a solid colour block on the print with a size greater than 10mm x 10mm.

To evaluate light fastness the prints were irradiated in an Atlas Ci35 Weatherometer™ for 100 hours. The results are shown in Table 1 where degree of fade is expressed as ΔE where a lower figure indicates higher light fastness. ΔE is defined as the overall change in the CIE colour co-ordinates L, a, b of the print and is expressed by the equation $\Delta E = (\Delta L^2 + \Delta a^2 + \Delta b^2)^{0.5}$.

Table 1

Ink	Chroma	Light Fastness (ΔE)
Ink 4	77.6	35
Ink 5	68.8	79
Ink 7	90.6	34

Further Inks

The inks described in Tables A and B may be prepared wherein the Dye described in the first column is the compound made in the above Example of the same number. Numbers quoted in the second column onwards refer to the number of parts of the relevant ingredient and all parts are by weight. The inks may be applied to paper by ink-jet printing.

The following abbreviations are used in Tables A and B:

PG = propylene glycol

DEG = diethylene glycol

NMP = N-methyl pyrrolidone

DMK = dimethylketone

IPA = isopropanol

MEOH = methanol

2P = 2-pyrrolidone

MIBK = methylisobutyl ketone

P12 = propane-1,2-diol

BDL = butane-2,3-diol

CET= cetyl ammonium bromide

PHO = Na_2HPO_4 and

TBT = tertiary butanol

TDG = thiodiglycol

TABLE A

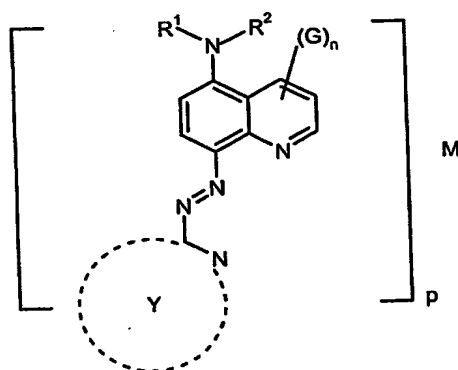
Example	Dye Content	Water	PG	DEG	NMP	DMK	NaOH	Na Stearate	IPA	MEOH	2P	MIBK
1	2.0	80	5		6	4					5	
2	3.0	90		5	5		0.2			5	1	
3	10.0	85	3		3							1
4	2.1	91		8				0.2	4			5
1	3.1	86	5				0.5				9	
1	1.1	81			9				6		5	4
2	2.5	60	4	15	3	3			10	10		
3	5	65		20		5				6		5
4	2.4	75	5	4								
1	4.1	80	3	5	2	10		0.3			6	5
1	3.2	65		5	4	6			5	4		
2	5.1	96								4		
1	10.8	90	5						5			
2	10.0	80	2	6	2	5			1		4	
3	1.8	80		5							15	
4	2.6	84			11						5	6
1	3.3	80	2			10				2		
1	12.0	90				7	0.3		3		3	3
1	5.4	69	2	20	2	1					5	
1	6.0	91			4							

TABLE B

Example	Dye Content	Water	PG	DEG	NMP	CET	TBT	TDG	BDL	PHO	2P	PI2
1	3.0	80	15			0.2				1.2	5	5
2	9.0	90		5		0.15	5.0	0.2		0.12		
3	1.5	85	5	5								
4	2.5	90		6	4							6
1	3.1	82	4	8		0.3			5	0.2		
1	0.9	85		10				0.3				
2	8.0	90		5	5				1		4	11
3	4.0	70		10	4				2		6	
4	2.2	75	4	10	3						3	
1	10.0	91			6					0.95	5	
1	9.0	76		9	7		3.0				6	
1	5.0	78	5	11							7	
2	5.4	86			7							
3	2.1	70	5	5	5	0.1	0.2	0.1	5	0.1	5	
4	2.0	90		10								
1	2	88						10				
1	5	78			5			12			5	
1	8	70	2		8			15			5	
1	10	80						8			12	
1	10	80		10								

CLAIMS

1. A metal chelate of Formula (1) or salt thereof:



Formula (1)

wherein:

R^1 and R^2 are each independently H or an organic group;

M is a metal;

p is 1 to 4;

Y is an optionally substituted heterocyclic ring with a nitrogen ortho to the azo bridge;

G is an optional substituent; and

n is 0 to 5.

2. A metal chelate according to claim 1 wherein M is selected from nickel, cobalt, copper, zinc and chromium.

3. A metal chelate according to either claim 1 or claim 2 wherein M is nickel.

4. A metal chelate according to any one of the preceding claims wherein p is 2.

5. A metal chelate according to any one of the preceding claims wherein one of R^1 and R^2 is H and the other is optionally substituted phenyl or optionally substituted C_{1-4} -alkyl.

6. A metal chelate according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein R^1 and R^2 are both methyl.

7. A metal chelate according to any one of the preceding claims wherein Y is a 5 or 6 membered ring.

8. A composition comprising a metal chelate of Formula (1) as described in any one of claims 1 to 7 and a liquid medium.

5 9. A composition according to claim 8 wherein the liquid medium is a mixture of water and organic solvent.

10. A composition according to either claim 8 or claim 9 which is an ink suitable for use in an ink-jet printer.

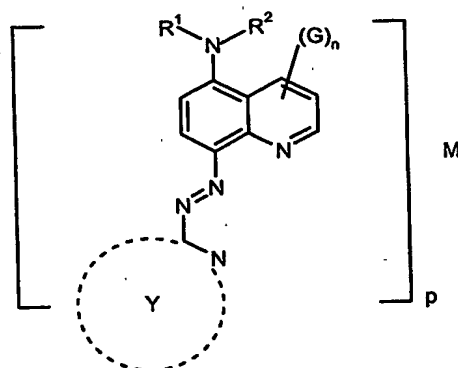
10 11. A process for forming an image on a substrate comprising applying an ink according to claim 10 thereto by means of an ink-jet printer.

15 12. A material printed with a composition as described in any one of claims 8 to 10, a metal chelate as described in any one of claims 1 to 7 or by means of a process as described in claim 11.

13. An ink-jet printer cartridge comprising a chamber and an ink wherein the ink is in the chamber and the ink is as defined in claim 10 of the present invention.

ABSTRACT

A metal chelate of Formula (1) or salt thereof:



Formula (1)

wherein:

R¹ and R² are each independently H or an organic group;

M is a metal;

p is 1 to 4;

Y is an optionally substituted heterocyclic ring with a nitrogen ortho to the azo bridge;

G is an optional substituent; and

n is 0 to 5.

Also ink-jet inks, cartridges and processes.